

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 167

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO. NANA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 28 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE DONOVANS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. News, Varieties and Cart.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CANILLI, at 8 P. M. Miss Clara Morris.

ROBINSON HALL.
Broadway.—English Opera.—GIROFLE-GIROFLE, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Fourth street.—LITTLE BOY SHINE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.
Late Barnum's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Ladies and children's admission 50 cts.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, with occasional light rain.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday Herald mailed to them, free of postage, for \$5. per month.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were strong on diminished business. Gold was steady at 116½ a 116½. Money easy and foreign exchange firm.

THE REPORT comes from London that two firms in that city have failed, and that the liabilities of one of them amount to the enormous sum of fifteen million dollars.

THE VON ARMIN CASE has been reopened in Berlin and, though the Court was unable to attend because of illness, the Court proceeded with the trial.

THE RECEPTION of Admiral Worden and the officers of his fleet at Berlin seems to have been as complimentary as could be wished. At the banquet on Monday night many of the most distinguished military and civil officials of the German Empire were present.

A NEW CARLIST MOVEMENT.—Not satisfied with his recent military victories, Don Carlos has taken civil steps to prove that he exercises authority over a large portion of Spain. He has convoked the Biscay juntas to meet on the 27th inst., and will thus show that, even if he is a king without a throne, except in his camp, he is at least a king with a Parliament.

MR. BLAINE'S INJURIES.—Unfortunately, the railroad accident at Tremont, on Saturday, has resulted more seriously than was at the time anticipated. The ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives is now quite ill in this city from bruises received; but every one, the other candidates for the Presidency not excepted, will be glad to know that the injuries, though painful, are considered not to be dangerous by his physicians.

INDICT THE HARLEM CONTRACTORS.—The contractors who violated the trust reposed in them by the city government by filling up the Harlem flats with matter injurious to the public health are amenable to the law and deserve to be indicted. We trust that this will be done with as little delay as possible, for it is only by punishing those who perpetrate such glaring offences that the community can secure protection in the future.

EGENIE'S LACES.—That laces so beautiful as those of the Empress Eugenie should be seized by Custom House officials shows how stern and prosaic those individuals are. They are so light and marvellously interwoven that they might have been almost regarded as immaterial productions. The ladies will be interested in the description given of these marvels of patient toil which were destined for the person of an empress and are now the causes of dispute in an ordinary smuggling case.

THE RUMOR THAT ENGLAND AND RUSSIA have entered into an alliance from which Germany is excluded would be more startling if there was not excellent reason to expect its contradiction. This cable will probably inform us in a day or two that "there is no truth in the report." &c. But independently of this natural expectation such a treaty is intrinsically improbable, for it would be nothing less than a step towards a general war, and both England and Russia have shown an earnest desire to have the peace of Europe maintained.

The Discharge of Tweed by the Court of Appeals.

The decision which the Court of Appeals rendered yesterday, though not unexpected by lawyers, will give a painful shock to the popular sense of justice. The twelve years for which Tweed was sentenced by Judge Davis was a punishment not disproportionate to the deep turpitude of his offence. By the unanimous decision of the Court of last resort the sentence is adjudged illegal, but in pronouncing this judgment the Court will be thought rather to have condemned the law than to have freed the prisoner from the hardship of an unjust sentence. They have no doubt done their duty, and the elaborate opinion in which they have set forth the grounds of this decision will command the assent of the legal profession. This happens to be one of the cases in which the requirements of law are in conflict with justice and common sense. There are many crimes white in comparison with the guilt of Tweed, against which the law denounces penalties exceeding those which Judge Davis awarded to him. To select, for illustration, one instance out of many—the crime of fabricating or passing a counterfeit bank note exposes the perpetrator to imprisonment for fifteen years; but it would do injustice to a counterfeiter to compare his offence with Tweed's. A successful counterfeiter may defraud the community of a few thousand dollars; Tweed robbed the city of millions. In the eye of justice his sentence of twelve years was not excessive; but the Court of Appeals declares that it was illegal, and we must all bow to the majesty and authority of the law. The explanation of this conflict between law and justice lies in the fact that the Legislature never contemplated the peculiar kind of gigantic swindle perpetrated by Tweed, and made no provision for its specific punishment.

There are, doubtless, cases in which the ends of justice would be better served by leaving the measure of punishment to the discretion of judges. But the administration of justice must be regulated by settled general rules; and if judges were permitted to deviate in exceptional cases in obedience to their sense of equity the door would be opened for making the discretion or caprice of the magistrate the only measure of punishment. Experience has demonstrated that it is for the interest of society that the laws should be made and their penalties prescribed by one body of men who cannot foresee on whom they will operate, and be administered by a different body of men who have no liberty but to apply settled rules to individual cases. This division of functions shuts out favoritism, protects the administration of justice against the sway of popular passions, and forbids transgressors of the risks and penalties they will incur by violating the laws. If the Legislature fails to provide adequate punishments for unusual and unexpected crimes, that is a lesser evil than to permit judges to extemporize the law which they administer and leave them free to punish severely or lightly in accordance with their sympathies or prejudices. The great importance of limiting the discretion of judges by prescribed rules is attested by the prohibition of what are called *ex post facto* laws—that is, of laws which alter the grade of offences and the degree of punishment after a criminal act has been committed. Even an *ex post facto* law would not pervert the great principle that the laws must be enacted by one body of men and administered by another. It would only prescribe a new rule to the courts of justice; but so important is the principle that an offender shall be subject to no penalties of which the law did not forewarn him when he committed the offence that the Legislature itself is not allowed to vary the punishment by a retrospective act. The reasons are still stronger for withholding from the courts a discretion which is forbidden even to the Legislature. The Courts are bound to administer the laws as they find them, and are not at liberty in any particular case to weigh intrinsic justice against the defects of a statute.

The severe sentence against Tweed, pronounced by Judge Davis, so fully satisfied the general sense of justice that the community was pleased with the stretch of legal ingenuity by which every count in the indictment was made a separate offence and visited with a separate penalty. Public sentiment regarded the sentence with equal delight and surprise, glad that legal astuteness discovered resources in the law for punishing a great crime in proportion to its demerits. Unfortunately the sentence which so fully satisfied the public sense of justice could not stand the test of a legal examination. The great length of time which the Court of Appeals has taken for deliberation on this case since the close of the arguments attests the care that they have bestowed upon it, and the fact that its opinion was rendered without a dissenting voice would be a strong presumption of its correctness even if it were not so ably supported by judicial reasoning in the opinion which we published. The Court evidently felt that it was risking its popularity, and it has taken pains to fortify its decision by an argument which will probably silence dissent on the part of the legal profession. If competent judges accept this opinion as sound law the disappointed public will regretfully acquiesce, although the law offends their sense of justice.

The main point on which this exciting decision turns is the illegality of inflicting twelve distinct penalties after a conviction on one indictment. There is, indeed, another important point relating to the jurisdiction of the Court by which Tweed was tried. The Court of Appeals sustains this objection; but the public will think lightly of it, because it is merely technical. In a court which had jurisdiction the result of the trial would have been the same, and if Tweed was sentenced by a tribunal which had no right to try him it was in the power of his prosecutors to have brought the case to another hearing before a competent court. If the jurisdiction of the Court had been unquestionable the cumulative sentence would have been none the less illegal. If the law authorized such a sentence Tweed could be put on trial again on the criminal charges and the penalties be repeated by a tribunal whose action could not be upset. This exemption consists in the legal inability of any court, however unquestionable its jurisdiction, to pronounce more than one sentence on a conviction under one indictment. The Court of Appeals shows

with convincing clearness that the infliction of as many penalties as there are separate counts in the indictment is contrary to practice and inconsistent with fundamental legal principles. At any rate, this must now be accepted as the law of the State until the Legislature shall see fit to change it by statute. There is no other mode of going behind a deliberate adjudication by the Court of Appeals.

But this decision, which releases Tweed from his heavy criminal sentence, does not set him at liberty. When the order of release reaches his keeper on the Island, as it will some time to-day, a deputy sheriff will be on the spot armed with a warrant for his arrest in the civil suit. The great culprit will exchange his quarters on the Island, tanned by the healthful breezes of the East River, for a summer residence in Ludlow Street Jail, where his confinement will be more close than it was in the Penitentiary. This will be some compensation to public feeling which regrets that the twelve sentences cannot be legally executed, but in spite of the unfavorable change of air and the closer confinement, it will be a considerable gain for Tweed. A man's pride counts for something, and the exchange of the Penitentiary uniform and humiliating Penitentiary duties for raiment of his own choosing and the disposal of his own time will be reckoned an advantage, although he does not regain his liberty. The chances of a release on bail are too slender to console him. The bail is fixed at three million dollars, and as attachments have been issued against all his property, which deprive him of its control and retain it for the satisfaction of judgments, there is no likelihood of his securing bail. There is also a warrant out for his arrest on a new criminal charge, so that the chances of his again walking the streets as a free man are distant and discouraging.

Let Us Have the Truth!

Since the summing up of counsel in the Beecher case began—since the evidence on both sides was closed, that is to say—not less than four different stories have been published in the newspapers, having, apparently, an important bearing upon the case—first, a statement purporting to come from a friend of Mr. Richards, the brother of Mrs. Tilton, and intended, on its face, to show that he had solid grounds for his suspicion of Mrs. Tilton; second, the statement of a son of Mr. Bowen; third, a statement by the artist, Carpenter, and, lastly, the story of the druggist and upholsterer. By these statements, either directly or by what a South Carolina legislator called insinuation, reflect upon Mr. Beecher. The fact that they appear as they do, before the end of the trial and while the jury is still undecided, and the other fact that while these statements appear to strengthen Mr. Tilton's case his counsel neglect to call their authors as witnesses, combine to give an impression to the public that they are put forward with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff and with the object of forestalling the verdict of the jury and prejudicing public opinion.

On the other hand, considering the position of Mr. Beecher and that he is on trial, not for damages, but to rescue his character as a Christian teacher and divine, it seems equally strange that his counsel have not so far taken notice of these publications. If they were engaged only in an effort to save their client the payment of a fine they might think it sufficient to rest where they are. But they are in reality endeavoring to show that Mr. Beecher has been the prey of monstrously and wickedly false accusations. They need not trouble themselves about anonymous slanders, of course. The public, anxious to believe Mr. Beecher innocent, will pay no attention to such. But can they afford, on his behalf, to remain silent when new evidence against their client is as it were thrust under their noses? Ought they not, for the sake of Mr. Beecher's good fame, which is the prize for which they are battling, to demand that Richards, Bowen, Carpenter, Leys and the upholsterers shall be summoned before the Court at once, for a thorough and rigid examination? What the public desire after all and above all is to know the truth. The issue on trial is the truth, and that only.

The Ohio Democrats.

The democrats of Ohio hold their State Convention to-day for the adoption of a platform and the nomination of candidates. Their ticket will give them little trouble, as Governor Allen is already as good as renominated by the unanimous sentiment of the democracy of the State. But it will be difficult for them to agree on a platform which will give satisfaction to the party either in Ohio or out of it. Senator Thurman and some of their wisest men see the necessity of a gradual return to specie payments, but a majority of the Ohio democrats are disciples of Pendleton, and it will require great finesse and management to induce them to assent to a declaration of principles which the democracy of the Eastern States will not repudiate. The Western democrats are so extensively infected with the inflation heresy that even Thurman will not be very courageous in asserting his views, lest he damage his chances for the Presidential nomination, which he cannot expect without the vigorous support of the Western, and especially the Ohio democrats. On this cardinal question the best the Eastern democrats can hope from their Ohio brethren is a dexterous feat of trimming which disguises their real views. They will also find it difficult to frame a popular platform on State questions, liquor laws and sectarian education being the most troublesome of these questions in the present state of public feeling. It is of such vital consequence to the democracy of the whole country for their party to carry Ohio this year that the action of their Convention to-day will be watched with keen interest.

LAW AND JUSTICE IN ENGLAND.—The friends of the convict who claims the Tichborne estate are renewing their attack upon Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. That Judge has made the mistake of responding to the assaults upon him by indiscreet speeches at public dinners and elsewhere, as though he sought and needed vindication. The true judge should be above either praise or censure, seeking his only reward in the consciousness of duty well performed. It is unwise for a judge to go begging for popularity, and Lord Cockburn may be said to invite the treatment he receives by losing his temper.

The Battle of Bunker Hill.

The most important event of the last century—more important than the Concord fight and the Declaration of Independence itself—was the battle of Bunker Hill. It is true that the 17th of June, 1775, was the logical result of the 19th of April previous, just as the Declaration of Independence was the necessary consequence of a state of war, but without Bunker Hill America could not have been free, and the republics which have since been framed would have been impossible. But for Bunker Hill the Bourbons might rule in France to-day, and the name of Napoleon would have been lost in the obscurity of the Corsican Bonapartes. But for Bunker Hill the fame of Washington might have been eclipsed by the reputation of Ethan Allen and the other pioneers of freedom whose exploits contributed only a moral force to the issue of the Revolution. It was the battle hill at Charlestown that gave the commander-in-chief named only two days before an army and welded the colonies into a country. Bunker Hill was not a great battle as we estimate military operations to-day. A hundred events from Austerlitz and Austerlitz to Gravelotte and Sedan have displayed a more magnificent warfare, if not a grander courage, but all of them lacked the inspiring purpose of the battle of Bunker Hill, and none of them has borne such lasting fruits. On that fair morning in June, one hundred years ago to-morrow, the power of Great Britain in America was confronted by a power greater than itself—the organization of freemen standing in battle array to fight for free institutions; and though the field was wrested from undisciplined patriotism by disciplined force, a blow was struck, the greatest in all history—a blow from which came not the American Republic alone—not alone the acquisition of a new world on this side of the Atlantic, but the making of new worlds out of the old empires of Europe and Asia and the laying of foundations so broad and deep that the results of that one battle day are to be greater, perhaps, in the century of the future than they have been in the century of the past.

It is only natural that the centennial anniversary of such an event should call out the best energies of a free people in its celebration. Not only is it an occasion for gladsome speeches and patriotic words, for martial poetry and military music; but the recital of glorious deeds and glorious names enshrined in every heart and as vital still as when the exploits of Prescott and Putnam and the death of Warren first were told, makes the day a new birthday of freedom. Bunker Hill lives over again in all its incidents, and the Boston and Charlestown of to-day assume the shapes of the provincial town of one hundred years ago. We tread the spots with reverence which our patriotic ancestors made sacred to their sons and to all mankind. The old redoubt rises once more, and we see it with our hearts if not with our eyes. We can almost hear the crash of shot and shell and the rattle of musketry as they were heard on that trying and decisive day. The actions of that time are the story of this, and we cannot properly commemorate the achievements of our patriot forefathers except by consecrating the history which they made. To-morrow morning every American citizen, whether he expects to take part in the celebration at Bunker Hill or not, will desire to have the scene of the battle and the manner of its commemoration vividly pictured to his imagination. To this object the *HERALD* seeks to lend its aid, and the reader, by the assistance of the graphic letters which we print to-day, may almost take part in the festivities, though hundreds of miles away. In the elaborate and timely letter of Mr. W. W. Whieldon we tell the story of the battle more fully and completely than a public journal ever told it before. Then we have the narrative of a visit to the field by the venerable Richard Frothingham, who, more than any living man, is familiar with the historic ground where Prescott fought and Warren fell. In addition to this we give details of the preparations for the observance of the day. The whole is a memorial volume for the commemoration of this most important day in history and a tribute to the journalism of the present to the courage and patriotism and valor of one hundred years ago.

The Grievance of a British Subject.

A subject of Queen Victoria, who has resided for some years at Caracas in Venezuela, appeals to the *HERALD* for redress against the persistent injustice of his own government. We are willing to give him the opportunity he desires to address his complaints to the public opinion of the world, and we print so much of the correspondence between him and the British Foreign Office as will suffice to set forth the nature of his grievance. It seems that the complainant, Mr. C. W. Baily, a civil engineer by profession, applied in 1872 to the British Charge d'Affaires at Caracas to certify his signature in a commercial transaction, and that the authentication was refused. He complained to the Foreign Office of the injustice of its representative, who had denied him an ordinary right of a British subject resident in a foreign country. Lord Granville justified the Charge and dismissed the complaint. Mr. Baily then pressed upon the Foreign Office a claim of five thousand pounds damages, which he represented as the amount of his loss by the failure to complete the commercial transaction which miscarried by the refusal to certify his signature. He kept writing to the Foreign Secretary, and continued to receive snubbing replies until after Lord Derby came into office, who sustained the decision of his predecessor. This statement would seem on its face to show that Mr. Baily was denied the ordinary rights of a British subject.

But there is another side to the picture. The commercial transaction in question was an attempted purchase of the notorious steamer *Virginian*, then under the suspicion of the United States government for violating its neutrality laws and watched and pursued by the Spanish navy. The effect of its purchase by a British subject would have been to bring it under the protection of the British government, which involved complications from which the government wished to keep clear. The owners of the *Virginian* must have thought her in great peril when they were willing to sell her at a price which would have enabled the British purchaser to make twenty-five thousand dollars by his bargain. Had it been an ordinary commercial transaction, having no tendency to get

the British government into a scrape, Mr. Baily's signature would no doubt have been certified.

The President and Other Presidential Candidates.

It appears to be a serious crime in Vice President Wilson to be looking at the Southern States with his own eyes. The President's organ declares that Mr. Wilson is making himself "too unanimous," whatever that may mean; and it finds various faults in him, among others that he is a "partisan leader," and "anything else than a close and accurate observer."

Now, as Vice President Mr. Wilson is, so far as General Grant is concerned, a harmless person; as a traveller his movements could hardly attract the attention and criticism of the President and his organ. In what capacity, then, does he become of sufficient importance to be called names and declared "too unanimous?" It has been said that he has aspirations to the Presidential office. Is this his crime? Is it for this that the President's organ asserts that Mr. Wilson "has not shown a becoming respect for the Chief Magistrate, who was elevated on the same ticket with himself to the head of public affairs?"

Or is it Mr. Wilson's fault that he alone, among the republican leaders, has had the courage to declare that the policy of the administration is a blunder, and to suggest how it ought to be changed? Is it intended, by scolding and threatening the Vice President, the only prominent republican who, so far, appears to have a mind of his own or, at least, the courage to make it known, to prevent others from speaking out? The Vice President has dared to criticize the policy of General Grant; therefore he is a bad and a dangerous, and a "too unanimous" man; and if he does not take care he will have the terrible name "bolter" stuck on to his name. Is all this to discourage the others? When General Grant's organ scolds Mr. Wilson is it threatening Blaine and Washburne and all the other possible candidates?

The *HERALD* likes Mr. Wilson for one quality at least, and that is his courage. He has not gone about whispering; he has openly declared that the policy of General Grant is not good either for the country or the republican party. There is a growing belief that he is wise and right. He may or he may not have Presidential aspirations. If he has no harm is done. There are plenty of people in the country who would prefer him to the present incumbent, and if he continues to speak out, and if the rest continue to keep silent, the chances are very great that the country will prefer him in 1876—at least, to any other republican candidate. It will not hurt him a bit to be called a bolter. A very large part of the republican party is quite ready to bolt, and only waits to see to whom it shall go over.

For the present "order reigns" in the republican party. If any of its statesmen, except Mr. Wilson, have any opinions, they carefully keep them concealed. This seems to us an uncommon piece of good luck for Mr. Wilson. He may not, so far, have the least desire for the Presidency; but his well known opinions on the most vital public questions have at least made a great many people think of him in that connection, and the silence of men who are believed to desire the office has made him only the more prominent. We will not promise Mr. Wilson the *HERALD*'s support for the Presidency, because possibly we may prefer a democrat; but at any rate we shall prefer him to any deaf and dumb man of either party; for it is not a good time now for deaf and dumb men. The country is in such a condition that we cannot in 1876 afford to "buy a pig in a poke," or take a man on a meaningless or two-faced platform. The next Presidency will be a very important four years in our history. We shall start afresh, and the people will want to know what road they are to travel. The Vice President is the only republican so far who has pointed out a new and better road. All the rest sit at home sucking their thumbs. We advise Mr. Wilson to go on. If they can stand it he can. And as for the President's organ, its dislike of the Vice President will not hurt him.

The University Cup at Saratoga.

While the work of preparation which has been going on for most of the past year at fourteen of our principal seats of learning for a creditable position in the only sort of contest which has yet succeeded in drawing so many together, and the doings of the selected representatives are now being watched, especially by the young men throughout the land, with deep interest, word comes of a step which might almost naturally have been looked for when the magnitude of the meeting next month is considered. Nominally, the lessee of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, but really, we suppose, its owner, our citizen, Mr. A. T. Stewart, generously offers to the crews of the winning boats in both the class and University races large and valuable pieces of plate as prizes. In some ways there is nothing new in this. As is well known, the trophy in these friendly contests which is usually battled for and won is a pair of silk flags, chaste and beautiful, one being the Union ensign, the other such as to the designer's mind seems most in keeping with the purpose for which it is given. While the students of both sides have generally shared the moderate cost of these, even so far back as the second intercollegiate meeting, twenty years ago, "the prize for the winning crew was a handsome set of silk boat flags, consisting of pennant, jack and ensign," not paid for by the students but "offered by the citizens of Springfield," and more yet to the point, one writer, in speaking of the first regatta of all, says that "Harvard was at first loath to assent to a regatta and required much persuasion, but finally representatives of Yale and Harvard accepted the invitation of the hotel keeper at the lake (Winnepesaukee) who paid all expenses in view of the crowd of spectators which the race would attract to his house." The good man! What a bill he would have to foot if he faced "all the expenses" of the meeting less than five weeks off! Not even our great hotel keeper, already named as proposing to do something handsome, would like to shoulder that item. But, for exactly the reason stated so well at the close of the sentence last quoted, he really could afford to, so immense a concourse of

people now gathers to see these sports and so salutary is the effect on his commodious hotel, and yet he is no loser by the operation. And this he doubtless feels in the liberal offer he now makes.

But what we are coming to is whether, of the whole, so valuable a prize had better be given. We have in this country fallen into a way in our sports and pastimes, notably in yacht racing, of giving large and costly prizes. Rendering the owner little benefit and often some uneasiness lest they may be stolen away, they generally find their way to a safe deposit company or accumulate at Tiffany's, but bring the owners and his friends small enjoyment. Should the proposed University prize—an Etruscan vase some three feet high and costing a thousand dollars—be won, for instance, by Yale or Princeton, where would it be put? In one of the college halls? But it would not be safe there for a single night. Most likely the safe of the college steward or some neighboring bank would receive and keep it till almost forgotten. Or, if brought out on exhibition days, the names finely given on it would not begin to tell the story as well as would the gallant flags, whose six white bars bore each an honored name—fit adornment for the walls of the memorial hall. Of the English prizes, we believe, at Wimbledon, for example, hardly one in a hundred begins to cost as much as the vase in question, and what occurs to us, is, would it not be better, instead of spending so much money on one prize so large, unviewed and dangerous to own, to give in its place six, whose united value should equal that of the one, and which should go to the six members of the victorious crew? These contests have taken a hold on our college men as none other ever did, and the interest widens and intensifies annually. As it is, the competitor of to-day has no especially suitable memento to keep, and in the coming years, to show his sons, telling of what material their sire used to be made or what he dared and did in the battle of them and sinew in which the chosen young men of the whole land competed in his day. Give to each winner a fit guardian of his merit and he would not in fifty years, more than would he in ancient days who won the simple laurel crown, trade it for much gold, and instead of being, as will the large one in question, by and by lost or forgotten, there will be among his household gods no heirloom more treasured than this same cup or vase or urn, which tells so sweet a tale.

THE EXPLORATION of the Western country is carried on with great energy, and has already rendered important services to science. It has been principally geographical and geological, but all branches of science are now profiting by the United States surveys to obtain information. Dr. A. S. Packard and Dr. P. R. Usher, two of the leading entomologists in America, will make a tour of the Western Territories this summer, and their observations will be appended to the general reports of Dr. Hayden.

PATIENCE AND MODERATION.—Mr. Castelar, former President of the Spanish Republic, now in exile, and confessedly among the first of Spaniards for patriotism, eloquence and purity of character, has been making an address in Rome. He commends to all republicans moderation and patience. They must tarnish no victory by violence nor rush events into premature fulfillment. If this policy had been pursued in Spain by some of Mr. Castelar's colleagues the Republic might still be intact. This lesson of patience and moderation has been the salvation of republicanism in France. We owe it to Mr. Gambetta to state that he has proved himself from day to day to be the foremost politician on the Continent, one who, by his wisdom, has saved the Republic in France.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is stopping at the New York Hotel.
The population of New South Wales at the end of the year 1874 was 354,000.
Two-thirds of the native population of Fiji have been "cleared out" by measles.
General Henry Brewster, United States Army, is quartered at the Union Square Hotel.
General John C. Robinson, of Birmingham, is residing temporarily at the Coleman House.
A poem by Jean Ingelow, some ten pages in length, will appear in *Harpers Magazine* during the early fall.
The scattered sermons of the witty and wise Dr. Thomas Fuller are to be collected and published in two volumes.
Señor Don Francisco Gonzalez Errazuriz, Chilean Minister at Washington, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.
Mr. Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Colonel Stephen C. Lyford, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, is registered at the St. James Hotel.
Brevet Major General William H. Emory and Inspector General D. H. Sackett, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
The Paletto excursion up the Hudson, on Wednesday night will bring together a remarkable assemblage of artists and literateurs.
The recent "Life of General Robert E. Lee," by his nephew Edward Lee Child, has been translated from the French and printed in London.
The advance of education has even spread to the leathered tribe. "A Parisian birdseller advertises to teach parrots to talk sensibly."
The sixth and final volume of M. Tixier de Lord's "Histoire du Second Empire" is just out in Paris and contains the history of the year 1870.
Baron and Baroness Von Schwarzenberg have returned from their journey and are stopping with his relatives, in West Twenty-eighth street.
The *Sunday Delta* has made its appearance in New Orleans. Edwin L. Jewell editor and proprietor. It has a strong leaning toward the democracy.
At a recent autograph sale in Paris, a letter of Theodore Beza brought 800 francs, one of Dr. Vaccina Jenner 45 francs, and one of Savonarola the large sum of 950 francs.
The *Saturday Review* holds the opinion that the gust of American revivalism which has passed over England has now, like the last wind, pretty well blown itself out.
The *Athenaeum* says that even Queen Victoria is a sufferer from the copyright law, which permits mutilated and piratical reprints of English works in the British colonies.
The total proceeds of the sale of M. Guizot's library were only 64,000 francs. Mr. F. W. Fleury, Brooklyn library, less than half as extensive, brought about \$12,500.
The Hon. H. A. P. Carter, of Hawaii, has been gazetted as a Knight Commander of the order of Kamehameha I. It is a good thing to be a successful treaty commissioner.
Mr. George F. Laturp, favorably known as a contributor to the *Atlantic*, *Scribner's* and the *Nation*, has left this city for Boston, where he is now the assistant editor of the *Atlantic*.
A cable telegram from Berlin, under date of yesterday, 15th inst., reports that Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, the United States Minister in that city, gave a dinner, on the night previous, to the officers of the American squadron now in the Rhine.